

LONG OVERDUE CLAIMS AGAIN TO BE TABLED

House Filibuster Defeats the
Omnibus Bill.

DISTRICT LIST IS \$76,952

Scores of Claimants Are Living
in Washington.

Measure Affects About 2,000 Persons
Scattered All Over Country and
Provides for Distribution Among
Them of \$2,040,044—Many of the
Amounts Due Have Been Owed by
Uncle Sam Over 100 Years.

As the great House filibuster against the omnibus bill gradually closed yesterday to strangle the chances of that measure, the hopes of many citizens of the District of Columbia sank into immeasurable depths. There are several scores of claimants of Uncle Sam's bounty living in Washington. Most of them, as heirs or administrators of estates of deceased persons, are bona fide claimants of sums which the government admits it has owed for years, but which it seems impossible to collect, even through act of Congress.

"If this government had been an individual it would have been in the penitentiary long ago," were the words of a member who addressed the House many years ago on the subject of unpaid claims. The expression was recalled yesterday as, in the face of a substantial majority, Representative Mann and a few able assistants took the blame for leaving Uncle Sam again stand off his creditors.

Bill Attracts Attention.
There was much comment concerning the mysterious stranger, in the shape of an omnibus bill, which unexpectedly arose and blocked the pathway of public business in Congress, and the query was put forth as to what it was, whence it came, how it happened to be sticking cross-wise in the channel of affairs in the House, and who were its beneficiaries.

The measure got before the House by reason of the fact that there suddenly appeared a majority in favor of its passage. Friday, according to the rules of the House, is set aside for the consideration of the private calendar, unless the House votes to do otherwise. The omnibus claims bill was on the private calendar, and its handsome majority kept it from being relegated in favor of other business. Representative Mann, however, has decided that the measure shall not come to a vote. He is apparently due to win the day with his filibuster.

Two Thousand Affected.
The omnibus bill is made up of claims affecting about 2,000 persons, and it provides for the distribution among them of \$2,040,044. The claimants are scattered all over the land. Many of them, as heirs of the original claimants, never knew what the original claim was all about until their lawyers spread forth the necessary proofs in the Court of Claims.

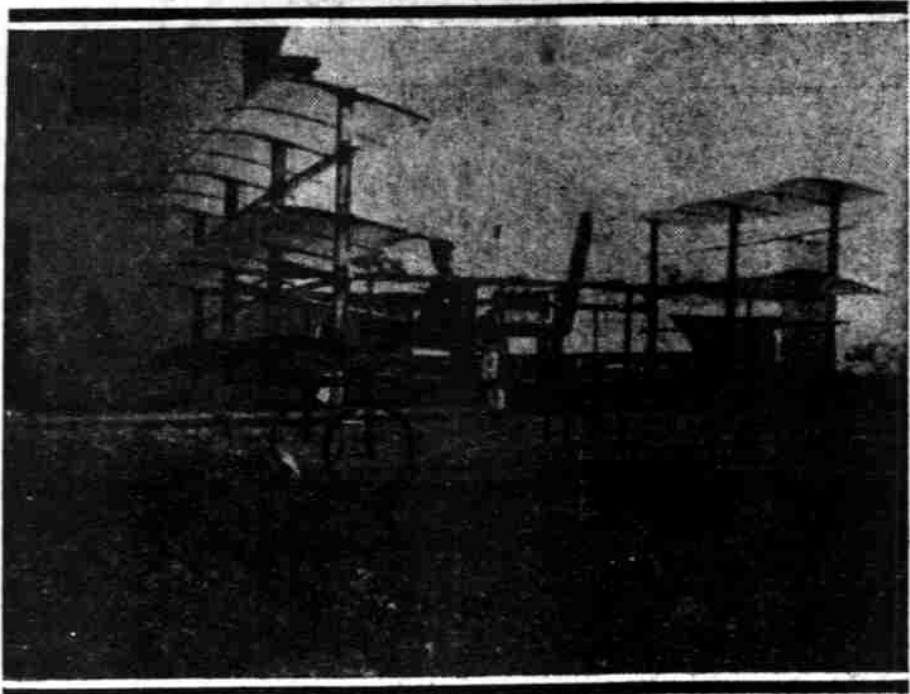
It is President Taft's own recommendation that all of these claims be gathered together and paid. He mentioned the subject in his last annual message to Congress. War claims, in which individuals and churches, mostly in the South, await payment for property destroyed or confiscated during the war, make up a goodly portion of the omnibus bill. It is set forth in the report that the loyalty to the Union flag of the individuals in question was fully investigated by the Court of Claims in each instance.

As the omnibus bill passed the Senate it contained the long-withstood French spoliation claims, which arose from illegal capture, detentions, and seizures of ships and other property prior to the ratification of the convention between the United States and the French republic in 1800. The House committee struck them from the bill. The House majority in favor of the measure insisted that the bill should contain them. These claims aggregate \$84,688.

District Large Beneficiary.
The District of Columbia is mentioned in the bill as the largest beneficiary of that branch of obligations known as the "overtime claims." Most of the claimants under this class were employed at the various navy yards from 1878 to 1882, during which time an order was in force allowing overtime to workmen who cared to labor more than eight hours a day.

Notwithstanding the terms of the order, those who labored in excess of eight

BUILT BY WASHINGTON BOYS.



The Rooney tandem triplane.

Two Washington boys are the inventors and builders of one of the few tandem triplanes ever constructed. In a shed at the Marine Hospital there is now a fully equipped aeroplane, invented by James Rooney, formerly a chief carpenter's mate in the navy. Mr. Rooney is the inventor and chief builder. He was assisted in the work of construction by Philip E. Rishel.

They claim for their machine several advantages, chiefly in the control and the construction of the planes. The illustration shows the driver in the seat, which is midway between the forward and rear set of the planes. The lifting is done not by means of tails, but by changing the angle of the main planes themselves. Lateral control is likewise

the result of changing the angle of incidence.

The main planes in the forward set are but half the length. The engine is immediately back of the pilot and the propeller just back of the engine. The construction of the planes is novel and is covered by patents. The absence of guide wires is one of the features of the machine. The four longitudinal members which connect the two sets of planes are of steel and form a part of the chassis.

The Rooney triplane will be one of the features of the aerial exposition at Exposition Hall during the week of March 5 to 12. It will probably be the only triplane, as thus far the entries include four biplanes and several monoplanes, but no other triple deckers.

IF ALL MEN WERE FAT DIVORCES WOULD CEASE

This Conclusion Is Reached by President of Club
Where Corpulency Is Requisite to Membership.

Boston, Feb. 18.—If all men were fat the divorce court would soon go out of business. Fat men love their homes. Fat men make the best fathers. Criminals weighing more than 200 pounds are very few. Any man who is right-minded and good will necessarily add flesh.

This eloquent defense of the fat man, long the subject of the popular saying, "Nobody loves a fat man," is from the lips of W. D. Quimby, president of the New England Fat Men's Club, at a meeting of the club officers. He advocated the purchase of a tract of land in Massachusetts to be made into a fat man's paradise.

Golf links, swimming pools, tennis

courts, and shady groves, with hammocks, are a few of the features of the proposed paradise.

In the course of the dinner which preceded the meeting, President Quimby sprung his defense of the fat man.

"If you consult the criminal records," he said, "you will find that crime decreases in men in proportion to the number of pounds they weigh. Criminals weighing more than 200 pounds are rare. I venture to make the statement that there are no criminals weighing more than 250 pounds."

"All this has a reason. Corpulency is but the result of a good and honest disposition. Any man who is right-minded and good-hearted will necessarily add flesh."

hours a day were paid for only eight hours' work. The amounts due for extra labor performed have been carefully computed and the various claims are being held against the government by the descendants of the workmen, or their legal beneficiaries. Out of a total of \$245,961 of these claims, citizens of the District of Columbia, in the omnibus bill, are appealing for \$76,952.

List of District Claimants.
The following, with the amounts found to be due them by the Court of Claims, are mentioned in the omnibus bill:

Benjamin Alwood, \$24.65;
Charles C. and William M. Berryman, Allen R. Bromwell, and Columbia N. Payne, children of O. H. Berryman, deceased, \$5.25;
John C. Boyd, \$22.67;
John B. Brize, \$6.44;
Martha J. Briscoe, widow of John A. Briscoe, \$62.42;
Robertson Buchanan, administrator de bonis non of McKean Buchanan, \$55;
Charles E. Carter, Elizabeth Crawford Brownson, and Lawrence C. Crawford, heirs at law of John C. Carter, \$32.20;
Albert N. Conrath, substituted trustee under the will of James Vansant, \$1,900;
Louisa A. Crosby, widow of Pierce Crosby, \$30.12;
Samuel Cross, \$8.85;
Thomas T. Didier and Frederick W. Didier, heirs of Frederick R. Didier, \$15.30;
William S. Dixon, \$12.44;
Edward J. Dorn, \$22.19;
Kate R. Emmert and Patricia E. Altomus, sisters of Charles F. Emmert, \$62.87;
Richard Emmens, \$12.81;
George C. Arlen, \$162.77;
George W. Ballinger, \$32.14;
Edward R. Barbour, \$194.36;
James Brice, \$49.11;
George R. Cook, \$67.58;
Johna Cooksey, \$31.24;
John D. Davis, \$30.13;
Philip A. DeLano, \$37.87;
Olive A. Edmonds, \$18.40;
William B. Flood, \$161.60;
Samuel S. Fowler, \$146.46;
Theodore Gates, \$22.51;
Thomas J. Harrison, \$28.67;
Richard Holland, \$22.95;
John T. Hardister, \$194.16;
William Kemp, \$380.01;
William H. Kyrre, \$231.87;
Abraham Lee, \$131.12;
George E. Lockett, \$136.06;
William Morris, \$30.58;
William E. Miller, \$36.73;
Charles M. Nicholson, \$102.10;
John W. Reed, \$21.25;
Richard Smith, \$24.04;
Isaac Scott, \$105.55;
John A. Smith, \$14.16;
Isaac Smallwood, \$69.54;
Isaac Tillman, \$61.27;
Augusta M. Warfield, \$28.18;
James M. Platt, \$102.30;
Marina B. Harding, widow (remarried) of Henry O. Hardy, \$105.25;
Isaac Basset, \$131.31;
Mary H. Corbett, granddaughter of Samuel Howard, \$20.13;
Christine I. Owen, Kathleen D. Owen, Albert T.

COMMITTEE FAVORS RETIREMENT BILL

Warner-Townsend Measure
Now Before the Senate.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs yesterday ordered a report recommending the passage, with amendments, of the so-called Warner-Townsend civil war volunteer officers' retirement bill. The corresponding House bill was favorably reported by the House Military Committee last April, and is now on the House calendar.

The bill as yesterday amended in committee creates in the War and Navy departments a special retired list for all surviving volunteer officers who served with credit six months or more during the civil war in the United States army, navy, or Marine Corps.

It provides retired pay for those only who served one year or more and have reached the age of seventy years. Two years' service is necessary to entitle beneficiaries to the full pecuniary benefits of the act. The retired pay is graduated according to the former rank and length of service of the officer, with a maximum limit of \$900 per annum and a minimum of \$450.

The official estimate of the first year's cost of the measure is about \$2,000,000 above the pensions contemplated in the pending Sulloway bill. The number of beneficiaries is estimated to be 15,500.

The original Warner-Townsend measure provided retired pay equal to one-half the present active pay of officers of like rank in the army and navy, with a maximum limit of the full pay of a captain. The retired pay under the bill as now amended is about one-fourth of the present active pay of regular officers.

APPEAR IN ODD COSTUMES.

Girls Posing for Moving-picture
Films Driven Out by Fire.

New York, Feb. 18.—Fire in the establishment of Carlton Ocean Picture Company, West Nineteenth street and Neptune avenue, Coney Island, this afternoon, caused a panic among fifty girls who were posing for moving picture films. Dressed in tight, Roman and Grecian costumes, in evening attire, and wedding dresses, the frightened young women rushed out. Their street clothes were burned and many of them had to go home in startling costumes.

Old-fashioned mutton jaw, which can be perfumed with a few drops of essence of rose, is very healing for chapped hands or lips or rough skin, made so from high winds or frosty air.

Mr. Hitchcock's Conservatism

Mr. Hitchcock deserves great credit for his recent notable efforts to punish those using the United States mails to induce investments by extravagant and false statements of earnings and earning capacities.

We cheerfully commend Mr. Hitchcock for his efforts to protect the people in their property, but we ask that we be not deprived of our property because of the advertisement in the Congressional Record of a communication from Mr. Hitchcock addressed to the Chairman of the Postal Committee of the Senate repeating the exaggerated statements of a stock promoter regarding the profits of magazine publishing. Many of these statements Mr. Hitchcock must know are absolutely without foundation.

There appeared in the Congressional Record February 15, 1911, a letter from Mr. Hitchcock to Senator Boies Penrose, which has since been reprinted, we understand, at the request of Mr. Hitchcock, as a Senate document, for circulation among those who will be influenced by it in their official capacities as Senators and Congressmen. We quote from the document, as follows:

"In a printed statement recently issued by the president of one of the leading magazine publishing companies of New York City, the exceedingly profitable nature of the magazine business is clearly set forth. According to his statement, the profits of his own magazine * * * of another, that his advertising receipts are \$75,000 per month and his profits are from \$600,000 to \$800,000 per year."

The misstatements in this communication from Mr. Hitchcock to the United States Senate are too numerous and preposterous for us to discuss or deny in this advertisement. We deal with the one above quoted and underlined by us, because the publication referred to in it is Everybody's Magazine. The statement which Mr. Hitchcock purports to quote as regards Everybody's Magazine reads in the stock promoter's circular as follows:

"Everybody's circulation is close to 500,000 copies a month, at 15 cents per copy, or a monthly gross earning from circulation of \$40,000 to \$45,000, at the wholesale price, while its advertising receipts are close to \$75,000 a month more. If we follow the usual rule applying to this type of publication, its profits can be estimated at \$600,000 to \$800,000 a year."

Please note how the optimism of the stock promoter stops at the statement that this is only an estimate of our earnings, and further qualifies the estimate by the explanation that it is arrived at by some rule that he says is "usual." The conservatism of Mr. Hitchcock converts this qualified estimate of the promoter into a statement of fact by a "prominent publisher" that our profits are from \$600,000 to \$800,000 a year.

Our profits for 1909, the last year for which a statement is ready, were \$102,093.11. We print this because we feel it to be our duty to the public to give the facts about the stock promotion statement to which Mr. Hitchcock now lends authority, and because we feel it to be our duty to ourselves to let the amount of our profits be known, so that if profits are at all relevant to the postal legislation now under contemplation, the United States Senate may not be misled to our disadvantage by Mr. Hitchcock's communication.

Mr. Hitchcock has in this instance again used his high position to mislead the United States Senate in a matter which if he did not have accurate information he could easily have secured it. In a previous statement given to the press, purporting to disclose information about the circulation of Everybody's Magazine that is private to his department, he made misstatements that tend to injure our business. Unless we can prove that some one believes these misstatements by Mr. Hitchcock to our disadvantage, we have, we are told by our attorneys, no recourse at law; hence this communication to the members of the Senate and House and to the public.

Everybody's Magazine

Are you fully aware, the
quickest and most convenient
route to the financial
district of New York is the
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad?

Avoid change of cars
into Jersey City, save time
and annoyance.

Five hours—superior
service.